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on the market. They are simply informational; though an attempt at rational treatment seems to have been made. The author—a public school principal in New York—manifests no special qualifications for writing a geography. The usual compressing process is employed and many facts, more or less disconnected, are brought together. However, it may be said for the books that they are written in simple, natural language, well suited to the age of the children for whom they are intended. In size and general appearance, they are to be commended.

A Handbook of Geography. By A. J. Herbertson. Vol. 1: General Geography. The British Isles and Europe. xii and 500 pp. Maps, index. Thomas Nelson & Sons, London and New York, 1911(?). 4s. 6d. 7½ x 5.

This book is intended as a "work intermediate between the elementary school geography and such a standard work of reference as Dr. Mill's International Geography." Part I includes General Geodynamics, General Geomorphology, General Physical Geography, and Biogeography. Part II, entitled "Regional Geography or Land-Lore," is a study of the general geography of Europe, of its several countries and of the Russian Empire. Volume II will give similar treatment to other countries.

Part I is similar in scope to our physical geographies. The matter is presented less fully. The classification is much simpler than in our books, and the style is more terse. Human responses to earth causes are included in abundance.

The classification of land forms is less technical than is usual in America, and the reader does not need so intimate a knowledge of structural geology as is required for good work with most American books. The treatment is so condensed at times that a beginning student will find the material far less clear than in our more detailed volumes. The classification of the larger land forms into table-lands, scarplands, mountain-lands (with three subdivisions) and plain-lands, gives a basis of analysis that can be easily and readily applied in the later regional study of selected areas. The section on climate emphasizes the author's well known division of the earth into climatic provinces, a useful scheme in regional study. Part I forms an excellent introduction to the later and larger part of the book.

Ninety pages summarize the essentials of European geography. The treatment is clear, the facts well selected, and the black-and-white maps make the presentation attractive and the chapters extremely usable.

In the special chapters the order of treatment of large topics is causal, a relationship that is emphasized in many of the special points that are so often included in a merely informational way. The following extract, chosen at random, will indicate the usual method of presentation: "In the western counties of Great Britain and Ireland the abundant rains, which prevent the ripening of corn, favor the growth of grass, and more than one third of their area consists of permanent pasture."

The volume is a welcome reference source that presents accurately, clearly and causally the details and general principles of European geography. It deserves wide use as a reference volume when supplemented by a general atlas of a type now so much used in England and Germany.

RICHARD ELWOOD DODGE.

Das Kartenlesen. Erklärung der Spezialkarte 1:75,000 und der Generalkarte 1:200,000. Direkt auf der Karte erläutert und mit einer Anweisung zum Croquieren und zur Benützung der Bussole versehen. Von Gabriel Fambri. 4. vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage. 110 pp. Karte, Tafel und Zeichenschlüssel. Heinrich Schwick, Innsbruck, 1912. Mk. 2. 7½ x 5.

Captain Fambri's little book of a hundred pages is designed to bring out the full significance of the Austrian military maps to the minutest detail. His success must be judged by the calling for new editions in 1902 (the first came out in 1901), 1905 and 1912, while the author was teacher successively in the military schools of Hermannstadt, Innsbruck, Strass and Wiener Neustadt. His work appears to have approved itself to many readers. It is adequately illustrated